

lishing Office after the expiration of one year unless the entire copy and illustrations for the work have been furnished within that period.

(Pub. L. 90–620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1244; Pub. L. 113–235, div. H, title I, § 1301(c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 115 (part) (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 80, 28 Stat. 621).

This section incorporates only the second clause of former section 115. The balance will be found in section 506 of the revision.

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113–235 substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer”.

§ 508. Annual estimates of quantity of paper required for public printing and binding

At the beginning of each session of Congress, the Director of the Government Publishing Office shall submit to the Joint Committee on Printing estimates of the quantity of paper of all descriptions required for the public printing and binding during the ensuing year.

(Pub. L. 90–620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1244; Pub. L. 113–235, div. H, title I, § 1301(c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 36 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 26, 28 Stat. 604).

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113–235 substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer”.

§ 509. Standards of paper; advertisements for proposals; samples

The Joint Committee on Printing shall fix upon standards of paper for the different descriptions of public printing and binding, and the Director of the Government Publishing Office, under their direction, shall advertise in six newspapers or trade journals, published in different cities, for sealed proposals to furnish the Government with paper, as specified in the schedule to be furnished applicants by the Director of the Government Publishing Office, setting forth in detail the quality and quantities required for the public printing. The Director of the Government Publishing Office shall furnish samples of the standard of papers fixed upon to applicants who desire to bid.

(Pub. L. 90–620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1244; Pub. L. 113–235, div. H, title I, § 1301(c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 5 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 3, 28 Stat. 601; Mar. 3, 1925, ch. 421, § 1, 43 Stat. 1105).

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113–235 substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer” wherever appearing.

NATIONAL POLICY ON PERMANENT PAPERS

Pub. L. 101–423, Oct. 12, 1990, 104 Stat. 912, as amended by Pub. L. 113–235, div. H, title I, § 1301(b), (d), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537, provided that:

“Whereas it is now widely recognized and scientifically demonstrated that the acidic papers commonly used for more than a century in documents, books, and other publications are self-destructing and will continue to self destruct;

“Whereas Americans are facing the prospect of continuing to lose national, historical, scientific, and scholarly records, including government records, faster than salvage efforts can be mounted despite the dedicated efforts of many libraries, archives, and agencies, such as the Library of Congress and the National Archives and Records Administration;

“Whereas nationwide hundreds of millions of dollars will have to be spent by the Federal, State, and local governments and private institutions to salvage the most essential books and other materials in the libraries and archives of government, academic, and private institutions;

“Whereas paper manufacturers can produce a sufficient supply of acid free permanent papers with a life of several hundred years, at prices competitive with acid papers, if publishers would specify the use of such papers, and some publishers and many university presses are already publishing on acid free permanent papers;

“Whereas most Government agencies do not require the use of acid free permanent papers for appropriate Federal records and publications;

“Whereas librarians, publishers, and other professional groups have urged the use of acid free permanent papers;

“Whereas even when books are printed on acid free permanent paper this fact is often not made known to libraries by notations in the book or by notations in standard bibliographic listings; and

“Whereas there is an urgent need to prevent the continuance of the acid paper problem in the future: Now, therefore, be it

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

“SECTION 1. It is the policy of the United States that Federal records, books, and publications of enduring value be produced on acid free permanent papers.

“SEC. 2. The Congress of the United States urgently recommends that—

“(1) Federal agencies require the use of acid free permanent papers for publications of enduring value produced by the Government Publishing Office or produced by Federal grant or contract, using the specifications for such paper established by the Joint Committee on Printing;

“(2) Federal agencies require the use of archival quality acid free papers for permanently valuable Federal records and confer with the National Archives and Records Administration on the requirements for paper quality;

“(3) American publishers and State and local governments use acid free permanent papers for publications of enduring value, in voluntary compliance with the American National Standard;

“(4) all publishers, private and governmental, prominently note the use of acid free permanent paper in books, advertisements, catalogs, and standard bibliographic listings; and

“(5) the Secretary of State, Librarian of Congress, Archivist of the United States, and other Federal officials make known the national policy regarding acid free permanent papers to foreign governments and appropriate international agencies since the acid paper problem is worldwide and essential foreign materials being imported by our libraries are printed on acid papers.

“SEC. 3. The Librarian of Congress, the Archivist of the United States, and the Director of the Government Publishing Office shall jointly monitor the Federal Government’s progress in implementing the national policy declared in section 1 regarding acid free permanent papers and shall report to the Congress regarding such progress on December 31, 1991, December 31, 1993, and December 31, 1995. In carrying out the monitoring

and reporting functions under this section, the Librarian of Congress, the Archivist of the United States, and the Director of the Government Publishing Office may consult with the National Endowment for the Humanities, National Agricultural Library, National Library of Medicine, other Federal and State agencies, international organizations, private publishers, paper manufacturers, and other organizations with an interest in preservation of books and historical papers.”

§ 510. Specifications in advertisements for paper

The advertisements for proposals shall specify the minimum portion of each quality of paper required for either three months, six months, or one year, as the Joint Committee on Printing determines; but when the minimum portion so specified exceeds, in any case, one thousand reams, it shall state that proposals will be received for one thousand reams or more.

(Pub. L. 90–620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1244.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1954 ed., § 6 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 4, 28 Stat. 601).

§ 511. Opening bids; bonds

The sealed proposals to furnish paper and envelopes shall be opened in the presence of the Joint Committee on Printing who shall award the contracts to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government. The committee¹ may not consider a proposal that is not accompanied by a bond with security or certified check in the amount of \$5,000, guaranteeing that the bidder if his proposal is accepted, will enter into a formal contract with the United States to furnish the paper or envelopes specified. The Committee may not consider a proposal from a person unknown to it unless accompanied by satisfactory evidence that he is a manufacturer or dealer in the description of paper or envelopes proposed to be furnished.

(Pub. L. 90–620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1244.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 7 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 5, 28 Stat. 602; June 16, 1938, ch. 477, § 3, 52 Stat. 761).

§ 512. Approval of paper contracts; time for performance; bonds

A contract for furnishing paper is not valid until approved by the Joint Committee on Printing. The award of a contract for furnishing paper shall designate a reasonable time for its performance. The contractor shall give bond in an amount fixed and approved by the Committee.

(Pub. L. 90–620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1244.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 8 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 6, 28 Stat. 602; Mar. 3, 1917, ch. 163, § 6, 39 Stat. 1121).

§ 513. Comparison of paper and envelopes with standard quality

The Director of the Government Publishing Office shall compare every lot of paper and envelopes delivered by a contractor with the stand-

ard of quality fixed upon by the Joint Committee on Printing, and may not accept paper or envelopes which do not conform to it in every particular. A lot of delivered paper or envelopes which does not conform to the standard of quality may be accepted by the Committee at a discount that in its opinion is sufficient to protect the interests of the Government.

(Pub. L. 90–620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1245; Pub. L. 113–235, div. H, title I, § 1301(c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 9 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 7, 28 Stat. 602; June 20, 1936, ch. 630, title VIII, § 13, 49 Stat. 1553).

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113–235 substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer”.

§ 514. Determination of quality of paper

The Joint Committee on Printing shall determine differences of opinion between the Director of the Government Publishing Office and a contractor for paper respecting the paper’s quality; and the decision of the Committee is final as to the United States.

(Pub. L. 90–620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1245; Pub. L. 113–235, div. H, title I, § 1301(c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 10 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 8, 28 Stat. 602; Mar. 3, 1917, ch. 163, § 6, 39 Stat. 1121).

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113–235 substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer”.

§ 515. Default of contractor; new contracts and purchase in open market

If a contractor fails to comply with his contract, the Director of the Government Publishing Office shall report the default to the Joint Committee on Printing, and under its direction, enter into a new contract with the lowest, best, and most responsible bidder for the interest of the Government among those whose proposals were rejected at the last opening of bids, or he shall advertise for new proposals, under the regulations provided by sections 509–517 of this title. During the interval that may thus occur he may, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, purchase in open market, at the lowest market price, paper necessary for the public printing.

(Pub. L. 90–620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1245; Pub. L. 113–235, div. H, title I, § 1301(c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 11 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 9, 28 Stat. 602; Mar. 3, 1917, ch. 163, § 6, 39 Stat. 1121).

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113–235 substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer”.

§ 516. Liability of defaulting contractor

Upon failure to furnish paper, a contractor and his sureties shall be responsible for any increase

¹ So in original. Probably should be capitalized.